

IV - SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five Permanent Members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the Security Council in 1999 was composed of Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, the Netherlands, and Slovenia. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year, and compares it with the previous 11 years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes	Presidential Statements
1999	124	67	65	0	34
1998	116	73	73	0	38
1997	117	57	54	2	57
1996	114	59	57	1	49
1995	130	67	66	1	63
1994	160	78	77	0	82
1993	171	95	93	0	88
1992	129	74	74	0	94
1991	53	42	42	0	21
1990	69	40	37	2	14
1989	69	25	20	5	17
1988	55	26	20	6	8

The Security Council in 1999 continued to be heavily engaged in the international community's efforts to resolve conflicts. The Council's attention was focused heavily on Africa (26 of the 67 resolutions considered), the former Yugoslavia (8 resolutions), and the Middle East (10 resolutions). The Council also adopted resolutions on Afghanistan, Cyprus, East Timor, Georgia, Haiti, and Tajikistan. The Council also issued a number of presidential statements, largely on the same subjects and in the same proportion as the resolutions. Less formal than Council resolutions, presidential statements are consensus documents issued by the Council President on behalf of the members. Because no votes are taken on presidential statements, they are not summarized in this report on voting in the United Nations but will be treated in the report on U.S. Participation in the United Nations for 1999.

Council resolutions on peacekeeping are summarized in the following paragraphs. Each resolution is described in more detail later in this section.

AFRICA

Angola: The Council in January condemned the downing of UN and other aircraft, called on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to cooperate in the investigation of these incidents and the search for possible survivors, and expressed readiness to consider additional sanctions against UNITA, including in telecommunications. In February the Council noted that the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) would expire on February 26, 1999, and asked the Secretary General to designate a channel to liaise with the Government of Angola about the follow-up configuration of the UN presence in Angola. In May the Council established expert panels to investigate violations of the sanctions imposed against UNITA, and to recommend measures to end the violations. In October the Council authorized establishment of the UN Office in Angola (UNOA) for six months to liaise with the political, military, and other civilian authorities to explore ways to restore humanitarian assistance, promote human rights, and coordinate other activities.

Central African Republic: The Council in February extended the mandate of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) to November 15, 1999, while expressing the intention to reduce MINURCA personnel after the presidential election and to terminate MINURCA completely by November 15. The Council urged the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) to implement reforms, called on the parties to enhance the national reconciliation process, and called on the CAR Government to make progress on holding of the presidential election. It authorized MINURCA to support the election process and to supervise destruction of confiscated weapons. It urged the CAR Government to move ahead on restructuring its defense forces. And it asked the Secretary General to consider what role the UN should play in the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building. In October, following the presidential election of September 19, the Council extended the MINURCA mandate to February 15, 2000, with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from peacekeeping to peace-building. The Council also welcomed the Secretary General's proposal to send a multidisciplinary mission to Bangui to examine the conditions for maintaining a UN presence beyond February 15, 2000.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The Council in April called for a cessation of hostilities, supported the Secretary General's appointment of a special envoy, supported regional mediation efforts, and stressed the need for an all-inclusive process of dialogue to achieve national reconciliation. It also condemned the continuing activity of armed groups. In August the Council welcomed the signing of a cease-fire agreement in Lusaka on July 10. It authorized deployment of up to 90 military liaison personnel to maintain liaison with the parties, assist them in implementing the cease-fire agreement, and help develop a concept of operations for a possible further UN role. The Council

IV - Security Council

welcomed the Secretary General's intention to appoint a Special Representative as head of the UN presence in the subregion relating to the peace process. In November the Council extended the mandate of the military liaison personnel (MONUC) to January 15, 2000. At the end of November, the Council established the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to assist in implementing the cease-fire agreement, providing humanitarian assistance, and protecting human rights. It also asked the Secretary General to take administrative steps to equip up to 500 UN military observers to facilitate future rapid deployments.

Ethiopia/Eritrea: The Council in January expressed support for the mediation efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and for the Framework Agreement it had approved. The Council welcomed Ethiopia's acceptance of the Agreement and Eritrea's engagement with the OAU process. It urged Eritrea to accept the Agreement as a basis for peaceful resolution of the border dispute between the two countries. In February the Council condemned the recourse to force by Ethiopia and Eritrea, demanded a resumption of diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution, stressed that the OAU Framework Agreement remained a viable basis for a peaceful resolution, and urged all states to end sales of arms to both countries.

Guinea-Bissau: The Council in April commended the parties for establishing the new government of national unity. It asked states to make financial contributions to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) for its peacekeeping mandate. The Council also called on the parties to set a date for elections, supported establishment of a post-conflict peace-building office (UNOGBIS) to integrate UN activities in the transition to elections, urged disarmament of former belligerent troops, and urged demining to pave the way for return of refugees and for resumption of agricultural work.

Sierra Leone: The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) to March 13, 1999, and it took note of the Secretary General's intention to reduce the number of military observers in UNOMSIL and to retain in Conakry, Guinea, a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions permitted. In March the Council extended the mandate of UNOMSIL to June 13, 1999, and it welcomed the Secretary General's intention to reestablish UNOMSIL in Freetown and to increase the number of personnel. The Council also expressed concern about the supply to the rebels of arms and mercenaries from Liberia. In June the Council extended UNOMSIL to December 13, 1999. It welcomed the holding of peace talks in Lome, Togo, between representatives of the government and the rebels. And it undertook to review the UNOMSIL mandate if the talks in Lome were successful. In August the Council welcomed the signing of a peace agreement in Lome on July 7. It authorized the expansion of UNOMSIL to up to 210 military observers. It authorized strengthening of the political, civil

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

affairs, information, human rights, and child protection elements of UNOMSIL. It welcomed establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission. And it asked the Secretary General to make recommendations on the mandate and structure of an enhanced UN peacekeeping presence. In October the Council established the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for six months, to replace UNOMSIL. With a military component of up to 6,000 personnel, UNAMSIL would help implement the peace agreement, assist in demobilizing combatants, ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel, facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, and provide support for the elections. UNAMSIL was given Chapter VII authorization to ensure its own security and freedom of movement, as well as to protect civilians from the imminent threat of physical violence.

Western Sahara: The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to February 11, 1999. In February the Council again extended the mandate, to March 31, 1999, to allow for consultations on identification, appeals, and repatriation planning. It expressed support for the Secretary General's intention to ask his personal envoy (former U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker) to reassess the viability of the MINURSO mandate. In March the Council again extended the mandate, to April 30, 1999, to allow for an understanding to be reached on implementing the identification and appeals protocols and a revised schedule. At the end of April, the Council extended MINURSO for another two weeks, to May 14, 1999. In May the Council extended the mandate to September 14, 1999. It increased the staff of the Identification Commission, asked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to recommend confidence-building measures, and asked the Secretary General to submit a new timetable for holding the referendum. In September the Council again extended the MINURSO mandate, to December 14, 1999, in order to complete the identification of voters, implement confidence-building measures, and conclude agreements needed to implement the Settlement Plan. In December the Council extended the MINURSO mandate to February 29, 2000, to complete the identification process and initiate appeals, while noting its concern that the current number of appeals candidates and the opposing positions taken by the parties on the issue of admissibility seemed to allow little possibility of holding the referendum.

EASTERN EUROPE

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Council in June renewed the mandate of the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) for 12 months. It also renewed the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which includes the International Police Task Force (IPTF), for 12 months.

Croatia: The Council in January renewed the authorization of the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to monitor the demilitarization of

IV - Security Council

the Prevlaka peninsula until July 15, 1999, and it asked the Secretary General, in light of reduced tensions, to consider reducing the number of military observers. In July, the Council extended the UNMOP mandate to January 15, 2000.

Georgia: The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 1999. It underlined the need for the parties to achieve a settlement, including on the political status of Abkhazia in Georgia. It welcomed the Secretary General's intention to strengthen the civilian component of UNOMIG, reaffirmed the right of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes, condemned the activities of armed groups, asked the Secretary General to keep UNOMIG's security under constant review, and expressed the intention to conduct a thorough review of UNOMIG's operation at the end of its current mandate. In July the Council extended the mandate of UNOMIG to January 31, 2000. It renewed its demand that the parties deepen their commitment to the peace process and display the will to achieve a political settlement. It expressed continuing concern about the situation of refugees, the activities of armed groups, and the security of UNOMIG.

(The Former Yugoslav Republic of) Macedonia: The Council failed, in February, to adopt a resolution extending the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) to August 31, 1999. UNPREDEP had been a vital actor in promoting stability in the region. It had prevented the spillover of tensions from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), deterred threats, and prevented clashes. China vetoed the resolution, stating that UNPREDEP's mandate had been completed.

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): The Council in March voted down a draft resolution introduced by Russia and others demanding an end to the use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). Russia, China, and Namibia cast the three votes for the resolution. They said NATO action was illegal and in violation of the UN Charter. The United States and others believed adoption of the resolution would encourage the FRY to continue military repression of the civilian population in Kosovo and damage prospects for a negotiated settlement. In May the Council addressed the humanitarian situation in Kosovo, commending relief efforts for refugees, urging assistance for displaced persons in Kosovo and other parts of the FRY, and calling for access for humanitarian personnel. China and Russia abstained because the resolution did not call for a halt to military action. In June the Council authorized deployment in Kosovo of an international security presence to maintain the cease-fire, ensure the withdrawal of FRY forces, demilitarize the Kosovo Liberation Army, and establish a secure environment for return of the refugees. It also authorized the Secretary General to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo to promote substantial autonomy and self-government, organize and oversee development of provisional institutions

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

for self-government, support reconstruction and aid, maintain civil law and order, establish local police forces, and support the return of refugees.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Haiti: The Council in November decided to continue the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) to March 15, 2000, to ensure a smooth transition to the General Assembly mandated International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH), which was expected to be fully operating by that date.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan: The Council in October insisted that the Taliban cease providing sanctuary for international terrorists, and imposed sanctions on the Taliban until they turn over Usama bin Laden to authorities in a country where he could be brought to justice for the bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The sanctions, after expiration of a 30-day grace period, restricted flights of Taliban aircraft and froze Taliban funds and other financial resources. Humanitarian assistance and travel for the performance of the hajj and other such religious obligations were exempted from sanctions.

Cyprus: The Council in June endorsed the Secretary General's mission of good offices, and asked him to invite the Cypriot leaders to negotiations in the autumn of 1999. It also extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 15, 1999. In December the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP to June 15, 2000.

Iraq: The Council in May extended the oil-for-food program for another 180 days, from May 25, and again authorized a maximum of \$5.256 billion in oil exports for the period. In October the Council authorized additional oil exports sufficient to make up for the shortfall in authorized revenues during previous phases of the oil-for-food program. In November the Council extended the oil-for-food program for two weeks, to December 4, 1999, while discussion of a comprehensive resolution on Iraq continued. In early December, the Council extended the program for seven more days and continued discussions on the comprehensive resolution regarding resumption of inspections and lifting of sanctions. Also in December, the Council extended the oil-for-food program for another 180 days, from December 12, and continued the maximum of \$5.256 billion in oil exports for the period. Later in December, the Council adopted the comprehensive resolution, which: established the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) to replace and assume the inspection responsibilities of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM); eliminated the ceiling on oil production; included a variety of

IV - Security Council

measures to improve the oil-for-food program; and mandated the appointment of a high-level coordinator for missing persons and stolen Kuwaiti property. The Council provided for suspension of sanctions, with financial and other control measures remaining in place, if Iraq were to fulfill key disarmament tasks and cooperate with UNMOVIC and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for a specified period.

Middle East: The Council, in January and July, extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), first to July 31, 1999, and then to January 31, 2000. In May and November, the Council extended the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights, first to November 30, 1999, and then to May 31, 2000.

Tajikistan: The Council in May extended the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for six months, to November 15, 1999. It called on the parties to speed up implementation of the peace agreement and to create conditions for holding a constitutional referendum and presidential and parliamentary elections. In November, after a constitutional referendum and presidential elections had been held, the Council extended UNMOT to May 15, 2000, in what may be the final extension. The Secretariat would like to have a follow-on political mission after UNMOT ends. The Council welcomed the signing of a protocol on political guarantees for the parliamentary elections that are planned.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

East Timor: The Council in May welcomed the agreements reached between Indonesia, Portugal, and the United Nations regarding the popular consultation of the East Timorese on the question of autonomy. It also welcomed the Secretary General's intention to establish a UN presence in East Timor to assist in implementing the agreements. In June the Council authorized establishment of the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to organize and conduct a referendum originally scheduled for August 9, 1999, to ascertain whether the people of East Timor wanted autonomy within or separation from Indonesia. In August the Council extended UNAMET for one month, to September 30, 1999, in view of the decision to postpone the referendum to August 30. In late August, the Council again extended UNAMET, to November 30, 1999, to cover the interim phase between the conclusion of the referendum and the start of the implementation of its result. In September the Council authorized establishment of a multinational force (which Australia offered to lead) to restore peace in East Timor following the outbreak of violence that followed the announcement of the results of the August 30 referendum, which indicated an overwhelming preference for independence. The force was to be deployed until replaced by a UN peacekeeping operation. In October, in light of UN commitments in the May agreements, the Council decided to establish the UN

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) for an initial period to January 31, 2001. The Council gave UNTAET responsibility for administering East Timor, and empowered it to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice. It authorized a police element for UNTAET of up to 1,640 officers, a military component of up to 8,950 troops, and up to 200 military observers. It welcomed the Secretary General's intention to appoint a Special Representative to act as Transitional Administrator responsible for all aspects of UN work in East Timor.

OTHER ACTIONS

The Council in June recommended that Kiribati and Nauru be admitted to UN membership. In July the Council recommended that Tonga be admitted to membership. In August the Council appointed Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda. Also in August, the Council condemned the targeting of children in armed conflict, urged parties to armed conflicts to protect children, and urged an end to recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. In September the Council condemned the deliberate targeting of civilians in armed conflicts, expressed willingness to respond to situations where civilians were being targeted, including through the consideration of appropriate measures, and outlined measures to be taken to improve the protection of civilians. In October the Council condemned all acts of terrorism as criminal, regardless of motivation. It called on states to adhere to and implement existing anti-terrorist conventions and adopt the pending conventions. It also encouraged them to cooperate to prevent terrorist acts, to prevent financing of terrorism, and to deny terrorists safe haven. In November the Council set March 2, 2000, as the date to elect a judge to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice created by the resignation, effective February 29, 2000, of Judge Stephen Schwebel of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council in 1999 are listed and described below. They are organized by topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes/No/Abstain), with the U.S. vote indicated, and a summary description. The descriptions, which include key elements of the resolutions, are composed of excerpts from the resolution language; "Security Council" is the subject of the verbs. The U.S. position, giving the U.S. view and reasoning at the time the resolution was adopted, is in the paragraph following the description.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

S/Res/1248 June 25 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kiribati be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

S/Res/1249 June 25 14(US)-0-1

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Nauru be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (China abstained, stating that Nauru had not complied with all the principles and purposes of the United Nations, specifically with General Assembly Resolution 2758 (1971), “restoration of the lawful rights of the People’s Republic of China,” which seated the PRC and expelled the representatives of the Republic of China.)

S/Res/1253 July 28 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Kingdom of Tonga be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1267 October 15 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: demands that the Afghan faction known as the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden to the appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted or to authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice; decides that all states, within 30 days, shall impose sanctions unless the Taliban has fully complied with the obligation to turn over bin Laden as required by this resolution; sanctions to be imposed by all states are: (A) to deny permission for any aircraft to take off from or land in their territory if it is owned, leased, or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban unless approved, by the sanctions committee established by this resolution, on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation such as performance of the hajj, and (B) to freeze Taliban funds and other financial resources, including funds derived by or generated from property owned or controlled by the Taliban, and ensure that the funds and resources are not made available to or for the benefit of the Taliban, except as approved by the sanctions committee for humanitarian needs; decides to terminate the above measures once the Secretary General has determined that the Taliban has fulfilled its obligation set forth in this resolution; expresses readiness to consider imposing further measures to achieve full implementation of this resolution; and insists that the Taliban cease provision of sanctuary and

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

training for international terrorists, ensure that territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps or for preparing or organizing terrorist acts against other states or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice.

The United States introduced this resolution to impose sanctions on Afghanistan for harboring Usama bin Laden, whose operatives have been indicted in U.S. courts for the bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killing over 200 citizens of the United States, Kenya, and Tanzania, and wounding thousands more. Moreover, bin Laden continued to threaten the safety of others who could become victims of his terrorist policies. The United States and other members of the Council expressed their determination to implement the sanctions in a way that would not hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.

ANGOLA

S/Res/1221

January 12

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the downing of two aircraft chartered by the United Nations; deplores the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft, and demands that all such attacks cease immediately; calls on all concerned, especially the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), to cooperate fully with and to facilitate an objective international investigation of these incidents; demands that the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, cooperate in the search for and rescue of possible survivors of these incidents; stresses the obligation of UN member states to comply with measures imposed against UNITA in Security Council resolutions; and expresses readiness to consider imposition of additional measures against UNITA, including in the area of telecommunications, on the basis of a report to be prepared by February 15, 1999, by the (sanctions) committee established pursuant to Resolution 864 (1993).

The United States supported this resolution because of concern about the fate of the crews and passengers on the downed aircraft. However, two aspects of the resolution—submitted unilaterally by Russia instead of by the usual U.S.-Russia-Portugal troika—caused concern. The United States questioned the appropriateness of the reference to Chapter VII since the resolution did not seek to authorize new international enforcement action, and might be misunderstood as a step in that direction. Also, the U.S. Government doubted the wisdom of considering imposition of sanctions against communications with UNITA, given the crucial importance of quick communications with UNITA on search and rescue operations and other humanitarian concerns, and given the need for communication with all parties to reach a negotiated settlement.

IV - Security Council

S/Res/1229

February 26

15(US)-0-0

Takes note that the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) expires on February 26, 1999; affirms that the status of forces agreement applicable to MONUA remains in force until the departure of the final elements of MONUA from Angola; decides that the human rights component of MONUA will continue its current activities during the liquidation period; asks the Secretary General to designate a channel to liaise with the Government of Angola regarding the configuration of the follow-up UN presence in Angola; reiterates its call on all concerned, especially UNITA, to cooperate with and to facilitate the investigation of the downing of two aircraft chartered by the United Nations and the loss of other commercial aircraft over UNITA-controlled areas; and reiterates its readiness to take steps to reinforce the measures (sanctions) against UNITA contained in Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), and 1173 (1998).

The United States released a press statement recognizing the valuable contribution MONUA had made to peace and national reconciliation in Angola, noting that war had returned to Angola and was exacting a massive human toll, primarily due to the failure of UNITA to honor its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and expressing support for a future UN presence in Angola.

S/Res/1237

May 7

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish expert panels, under the chairmanship of the Angola sanctions committee, for six months to: (a) investigate reports of violations of measures imposed against UNITA with respect to arms, petroleum, diamonds, and funds, (b) identify parties aiding and abetting such violations, and (c) recommend measures to end such violations; endorses the recommendation of the sanctions committee chairman that the expert panels be supported as a UN expense and through a trust fund to which voluntary contributions are to be made; and again calls on all concerned to cooperate with and to facilitate an international investigation of the downing of aircraft in December 1998 and January 1999 and the loss of other aircraft over UNITA-controlled areas.

The United States strongly supported this resolution, which demonstrated the Council's resolve to ensure that the sanctions imposed against UNITA are implemented fully. Only through implementation of these sanctions can the international community diminish UNITA's war-making ability and improve the prospects for a political settlement in Angola. The United States welcomed establishment of the expert panels to investigate violations of sanctions, but it sought to clarify that the expenses of the panels would be met primarily from a UN trust fund established for this purpose and through redeployment of existing resources of the regular budget as necessary. The United States planned to contribute personnel and funds to support the panels.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

S/Res/1268

October 15

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the establishment, for an initial period of six months until April 15, 2000, of the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) staffed with the personnel necessary to liaise with the political, military, police, and other civilian authorities, with a view to exploring effective measures for restoring humanitarian assistance, promoting human rights, and coordinating other activities; decides that, pending further consultations with the Government of Angola, UNOA will consist of up to 30 substantive professional staff, as well as the necessary administrative and other support personnel; and stresses that the UN Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH) will continue to operate.

The United States supported UNOA as a continuation of the UN presence in Angola following expiration of the mandate of MONUA. The United States was of the view that, until a new peace process was in place, the priority should be on protecting vulnerable populations from the human rights abuses and grave humanitarian situation in the war-torn country. For this purpose, the United Nations needed a robust and active human rights presence and an active voice in favor of humanitarian access and the safety of humanitarian personnel.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1247

June 18

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the member states participating in the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) to continue this force for another 12 months; authorizes these states to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of the peace agreement; recognizes the right of SFOR to take all necessary measures to defend itself; and decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which includes the International Police Task Force (IPTF), for an additional period terminating on June 21, 2000.

The United States supported renewal of SFOR and UNMIBH. SFOR had contributed much to creating a more stable and secure environment for the consolidation of the peace process. UNMIBH/IPTF had contributed significantly to developing democratically based, multi-ethnic, professionalized, and unified police forces operating under the rule of law. Because more needed to be done—there was still a low rate of return of minority refugees and displaced persons, challenges to law and order continued, and the judicial system was still underdeveloped and insufficiently independent—the United States believed SFOR and UNMIBH/IPTF should be renewed.

IV - Security Council

S/Res/1256

August 3

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes designation by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council on July 12 of Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch as High Representative in succession to Mr. Carlos Westendorp.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

S/Res/1230

February 26

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) to November 15, 1999; expresses the intention to begin reduction of MINURCA personnel 15 days after conclusion of the presidential elections, with a view to full termination of MINURCA no later than November 15; welcomes the Secretary General's intention to discuss plans with the President of the Central African Republic (CAR) for a progressive reduction of the MINURCA military component in anticipation of the November 15 termination date, commensurate with advances in the restructuring of the Central African armed forces (FACA), including taking into account the need to ensure the stability and security of Bangui; urges the CAR Government to continue to take concrete steps to implement political, economic, social, and security reforms; calls on the parties to resolve the current political impasse and enhance the national reconciliation process; calls on the CAR Government to establish the new electoral commission as soon as possible to organize the presidential elections, and to establish a timetable for the elections; authorizes MINURCA to play a supportive role in conducting the presidential elections; authorizes MINURCA to supervise destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition; encourages an increased role for an increased number of FACA troops to support the presidential election process; urges the CAR Government to fulfill its commitments to (a) expedite the legislative process regarding the structure of the defense forces, (b) limit the mission of the Special Defense Force, excluding all police and maintenance of law and order tasks, (c) implement the demobilization and reintegration program, and (d) establish a program and timetable for restructuring the FACA; and asks the Secretary General to consider what role the United Nations might play in the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building, and to make recommendations on a possible UN presence in the CAR after November 15.

The United States supported this resolution, but, concerned that the CAR Government would not meet its reform commitments, thought a strong push from the international community would be useful to ensure that the commitments were met. The United States also reiterated its view that the MINURCA mandate must end by November 15, and emphasized the need for constructive UN proposals to facilitate a transition in the CAR from peacekeeping to peace-building no later than November 15.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

S/Res/1271

October 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA to February 15, 2000, with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from UN peacekeeping involvement to a post-conflict peace-building presence; welcomes the proposal of the Secretary General that the reduction of the military and civilian strength of MINURCA be conducted in three stages; calls again on the CAR Government to implement political, economic, social, and security reforms; encourages the CAR Government to coordinate with MINURCA in the progressive transfer of MINURCA functions in the security field to the local security and police forces; calls on the CAR Government to complete the initial steps of the restructuring program of the FACA and of the demobilization and reintegration program of the retired military personnel; welcomes the proposal of the Secretary General to despatch a multidisciplinary mission to Bangui to examine conditions for maintenance of the UN presence beyond February 15, 2000; and reaffirms the importance of the role of MINURCA in supervising the destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution out of a commitment to promoting peace and security throughout Africa as a means to enhance development and economic growth. MINURCA helped create a much improved security situation, which in turn allowed the CAR Government to conduct a peaceful presidential election on September 19 and to begin implementing reforms. In the U.S. view, MINURCA's job was essentially completed, and the people and government of the CAR needed to continue the process of military and economic reform. MINURCA's troops had to begin their withdrawal, and not wait until the end of the three-month extension. It was also important that the United Nations formulate a program to support reform after MINURCA's departure, and that the CAR Government use the extension of the mandate to implement stabilizing reforms.

CROATIA

S/Res/1222

January 15

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until July 15, 1999; asks the Secretary General, in light of the improved cooperation and reduction in tensions in Prevlaka, to consider possible reductions, focusing on the possibility of reducing the number of military observers to as few as 22; and urges the parties to implement the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, stressing in particular the need for them to fulfill their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

IV - Security Council

The United States, encouraged by the positive developments—such as Croatia’s opening of some border crossing points—described in the Secretary General’s report, supported renewal of UNMOP. The U.S. Government also supported reducing the mission as a way of sending a strong political signal to the parties that the Council did not consider the status quo acceptable for UNMOP.

S/Res/1252

July 15

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until January 15, 2000; asks the Secretary General to report by October 15 with recommendations to develop confidence-building measures between the parties aimed at further facilitating freedom of movement of the civilian population; and urges the parties to implement the Agreement on Normalization of Relations.

The United States, in view of the security situation in the area, strongly supported an extension of UNMOP and urged the parties to continue to carry out confidence-building measures.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1250

June 29

15(US)-0-0

Expresses full support for the Secretary General’s mission of good offices in Cyprus, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress toward a just and lasting settlement; expresses the view that both sides have legitimate concerns that should be addressed through comprehensive negotiations; asks the Secretary General to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn of 1999; calls upon the two leaders to support such negotiations; and asks the two sides to help create a positive climate that will pave the way for negotiations.

The United States has stressed to both sides the importance of entering into comprehensive negotiations without preconditions, and has supported UN efforts to achieve a solution.

S/Res/1251

June 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 15, 1999; calls on both sides to refrain from any action that would exacerbate tensions; asks the Secretary General to work with the two sides to agree on tension-reducing steps; reiterates grave concern about continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments, and about lack of progress toward any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops;

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

calls for a reduction in defense spending, a reduction in the number of foreign troops, and a reduction in the level of troops and armaments in Cyprus; stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of Cyprus; calls on both sides to refrain from the threat or use of force to resolve the Cyprus problem; reaffirms that the status quo is unacceptable; reaffirms the position that a settlement must be based on a state of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession; and reiterates support for holding of bi-communal events so as to build trust and mutual respect between the two communities.

The United States supported the renewal of the mandate of UNFICYP, believing that it continues to play a key role in managing tensions in Cyprus, and that its continued operation serves the interests of both Cypriot communities as well as the international community.

S/Res/1283

December 15

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending June 15, 2000.

The United States supported this short, noncontroversial resolution that would not influence the outcome of the proximity talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot sides.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

S/Res/1234

April 9

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms the obligation of all states to respect the national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) and other states in the region, including the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, and reaffirms the need to refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs; calls on foreign states to bring to an end the presence of uninvited forces in the DROC; demands an immediate halt to hostilities; calls for an immediate signing of a cease-fire agreement, reestablishment of the authority of the DROC Government throughout its territory, and disarmament of nongovernmental armed groups; stresses the need for engagement of all Congolese in an all-inclusive process of political dialogue to achieve national reconciliation and holding of democratic, free, and fair elections; condemns the continuing activity of and support to all armed groups; expresses support for the regional mediation process by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Southern African

IV - Security Council

Development Community (SADC); expresses support for the Secretary General's special envoy for the peace process; and reaffirms the importance of holding an international conference on peace in the Great Lakes region under UN and OAU auspices.

The U.S. Government worked for adoption of this resolution. It has been actively engaged in efforts to resolve the conflict, primarily through energetic support for regional mediation efforts. The United States urged a cease-fire, and stressed that it does not support the war efforts of any of the combatants. It also said the security of DROC and its neighbors must be maintained, and the DROC inhabitants need an all-inclusive government and democratic reconciliation.

S/Res/1258

August 6

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the signing of the cease-fire agreement in Lusaka on July 10, 1999, by the states concerned, and by the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo on August 1, but expresses concern that the Congolese Rally for Democracy has not signed the agreement; commends the OAU, the SADC, and others for their efforts to find a peaceful settlement; calls on all parties to cease hostilities and to implement the cease-fire agreement; stresses the need for a continuing process of national reconciliation; stresses the need to create an environment conducive to the return in safety and dignity of all refugees and displaced persons; authorizes the deployment for three months of up to 90 UN military liaison personnel, together with civilian, political, humanitarian, and administrative staff, to the capitals of the states that signed the cease-fire agreement, to the headquarters of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) established by the signatories, and, as security conditions permit, to the rear military headquarters of the main belligerents in the DROC, with a mandate to: (1) maintain liaison with the JMC and all parties to the agreement, (2) assist the JMC and the parties in developing modalities to implement the agreement, (3) provide technical assistance, as requested, to the JMC, (4) inform the Secretary General about the situation on the ground and assist in refining a concept of operations for a possible further UN role in implementing the agreement, and (5) secure from the parties guarantees of cooperation and assurances of security for the possible deployment in-country of military observers; and welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to appoint a special representative to serve as the head of the UN presence in the subregion relating to the peace process.

The United States welcomed and supported this resolution, and urged a clearly specified mandate, a time period for the liaison mission, and the proviso that deployment of military liaison personnel would depend on security conditions. The United States also supported appointment of a special representative by the Secretary General.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

S/Res/1273

November 5

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN military liaison personnel deployed under Resolution 1258 (1999) until January 15, 2000; and asks the Secretary General to continue to report regularly on developments in the DROC, including on the future UN presence in support of the peace process.

The United States supported this brief extension of the mandate of the military liaison personnel (i.e., the UN Observer Mission in the Congo, known as MONUC) deployed to the JMC and to the capitals of the states that signed the cease-fire agreement in Lusaka in July. Given that some parties had impeded the work of the United Nations, and given that access, security, and cooperation were not fully forthcoming from all signatories to the Lusaka agreement, the United States was not prepared to go beyond this limited extension of the existing personnel. This extension would continue MONUC operations until a UN technical assessment could be undertaken and a concept of operations for a possible further UN role in implementing the Lusaka agreement could be refined.

S/Res/1279

November 30

15(US)-0-0

Calls on the parties to cease hostilities, implement the provisions of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement, and use the JMC to resolve disputes over military issues; decides that the personnel authorized by Resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), including personnel in the fields of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, medical support, child protection, political affairs, and administrative support, shall constitute the UN Organization Mission in the DROC (MONUC) until March 1, 2000; decides that MONUC, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary General, shall: (a) establish contacts with the signatories of the cease-fire agreement, (b) liaise with the JMC and give it technical assistance, including in investigation of cease-fire violations, (c) provide information on security conditions, (d) plan for the observation of the cease-fire and disengagement of forces, and (e) maintain liaison with all parties to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance and assist in protection of human rights; and asks the Secretary General to take the administrative steps necessary to equip up to 500 UN military observers in order to facilitate future rapid UN deployments.

The United States, with a view to revitalizing and reinforcing the Lusaka peace agreement, supported this resolution, while insisting that it be transparent regarding the number of personnel authorized and therefore containing no hidden costs. Any increases in personnel remain subject to future Council vote.

EAST TIMOR

S/Res/1236

May 7

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on May 5, 1999, on the question of East Timor; welcomes also the agreements between the United Nations and Indonesia and Portugal on the same date regarding security arrangements and the modalities for popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot; welcomes also the intention of the Secretary General to establish a UN presence in East Timor to assist in implementing these agreements by conducting a popular consultation of the East Timorese people on acceptance or rejection of a constitutional framework for autonomy for East Timor, and by making available a number of civilian police officers to act as advisors to the Indonesian police and to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites; stresses the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to ensure that the consultation is carried out in an atmosphere free of intimidation or violence, and to ensure the security of UN and other international staff and observers in East Timor; welcomes the Secretary General's establishment of a trust fund to enable member states to make voluntary contributions to assist in financing the UN presence; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council by May 24, specifying modalities of the consultation process, and making recommendations on the mandate, size, structure, and budget of the UN mission.

The United States supported a UN presence in East Timor, welcomed establishment of a voluntary trust fund, and encouraged Council members to be generous. The United States contributed an initial \$10 million to the trust fund.

S/Res/1246

June 11

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish until August 31, 1999, the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to organize and conduct a popular consultation, scheduled for August 8, 1999, on the basis of a direct, secret, and universal ballot, in order to ascertain whether the East Timorese people accept the proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy for East Timor within the unitary Republic of Indonesia or reject the proposed special autonomy, leading to East Timor's separation from Indonesia; authorizes deployment within UNAMET of up to 280 civilian police officers to act as advisors to the Indonesian police and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites; authorizes deployment within UNAMET of 50 military liaison officers to maintain contact with the Indonesian armed forces; endorses the Secretary General's proposal that UNAMET should contain (a) a political component to monitor the fairness of the political environment, (b) an electoral component responsible for registration and voting, and

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

(c) an information component responsible for explaining to the East Timorese people the terms of the autonomy framework and for providing information to them on the procedures and implications of the voting; and calls for an end to acts of violence and for the laying down of arms by all armed groups in East Timor in order to secure an environment devoid of violence and intimidation, which is a prerequisite for holding a free and fair ballot.

The United States welcomed the establishment of UNAMET, commended the efforts of all who had contributed to the progress made, expressed concern that violence and intimidation continued, and called on the Government of Indonesia to ensure security so that the vote could be fair, peaceful, and free of intimidation. The U.S. Government contributed three military liaison officers and 45 civilian police to UNAMET.

S/Res/1257 August 3 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMET to September 30, 1999.

S/Res/1262 August 27 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMET to November 30, 1999; endorses the Secretary General's proposal that UNAMET, in the interim phase between the conclusion of the popular consultation and the start of the implementation of its result, should incorporate (a) an electoral unit, (b) a civilian police component of up to 460 personnel to continue to advise the Indonesian police and to prepare for the recruitment and training of the new East Timorese police force, (c) a military liaison component of up to 300 personnel to work with East Timorese bodies established to promote peace and reconciliation and with the Special Representative for East Timor, (d) a civil affairs component to advise the Special Representative in monitoring the agreements of May 5, and (e) a public information component to provide information on progress made toward implementation of the outcome of the ballot and to disseminate a message promoting reconciliation and peace; and recalls the continuing responsibility of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor in the interim phase.

The United States supported early renewal of UNAMET's mandate to enhance the ability of the United Nations to deal quickly with possible violence and other disruptions following the referendum.

S/Res/1264 September 15 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the establishment of a multinational force (INTERFET) under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia, to restore peace and secu-

IV - Security Council

ity in East Timor, to protect and support UNAMET, and to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations, and authorizes the force to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate; underlines the continuing responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor and to guarantee the security of the personnel and premises of UNAMET; welcomes the offers by member states to organize, lead, and contribute to the multinational force; stresses that it is the responsibility of the Indonesian authorities to ensure the safe return of refugees to East Timor; asks the multinational force to cooperate with the United Nations in arranging the peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in East Timor to the United Nations; stresses that the expenses for the force will be borne by the participating member states; agrees that the force should be deployed in East Timor until replaced by a UN peacekeeping operation; invites the Secretary General to plan and prepare for a UN transitional administration in East Timor, incorporating a UN peacekeeping operation, to be deployed in the implementation phase of the popular consultation (Phase III); and asks the multinational force to provide periodic reports through the Secretary General to the Council, the first within 14 days.

The U.S. Government called on Indonesia to accept an international security presence, and gave strong support to this resolution. The United States suspended bilateral military cooperation programs with Indonesia, and all military sales and deliveries, as a result of the violence in East Timor, backed by elements of Indonesia's military, following the referendum. The United States contributed logistics, intelligence, and financial support for INTERFET.

S/Res/1272

October 25

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish a UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), for an initial period to January 31, 2001, which will be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and will be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice; decides that the mandate of UNTAET shall consist of the following elements: (a) provide security and maintain law and order, (b) establish an effective administration, (c) assist in development of civil and social services, (d) ensure coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, and development assistance, (e) support capacity-building for self-government, and (f) help establish conditions for sustainable development; decides that the main components of UNTAET will be: (a) a governance and public administrative component, including an international police element with a strength of up to 1,640 officers, (b) a humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation component, and (c) a military component, with a strength of up to 8,950 troops and up to 200 military observers; authorizes UNTAET to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to appoint

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

a Special Representative who, as Transitional Administrator, will be responsible for all aspects of UN work in East Timor and will have the power to enact new laws and regulations and to amend, suspend, or repeal existing ones; stresses the need for UNTAET to consult with the East Timorese people in order to carry out its mandate effectively with a view to the development of local democratic institutions, including an independent East Timorese human rights institution, and the transfer to these institutions of its administrative and public service functions; asks UNTAET and the multinational force deployed pursuant to Resolution 1264 (1999) to cooperate closely with each other, with a view also to the replacement as soon as possible of the multinational force by the military component of UNTAET; calls on the parties to ensure the safety of humanitarian and human rights organizations, the protection of civilians, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid; condemns all violence in East Timor; and demands that those responsible for such violence be brought to justice.

The United States supported creation of UNTAET and its replacement of the multinational force as soon as possible, taking into account conditions on the ground. The United States also supported the practice of financing UN staff, peacekeeping forces, and civilian police from assessments, while financing civil society projects from trust funds. U.S. representatives also emphasized the need to cooperate with investigations into violations of international humanitarian and human rights law.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1226

January 29

15(US)-0-0

Expresses strong support for the mediation efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and for the Framework Agreement approved by the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution; endorses the Secretary General's decision to send his Special Envoy for Africa to the region in support of OAU efforts; welcomes the acceptance by Ethiopia of the OAU Framework Agreement; welcomes Eritrea's engagement with the OAU process, and strongly urges Eritrea to accept the Framework Agreement as the basis for a peaceful resolution of the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea; calls on both countries to work for a reduction of tensions by restoring confidence between them, improving the humanitarian situation, and respecting human rights; and calls on the two countries to exercise maximum restraint and refrain from taking any military action.

The United States was a principal supporter of this resolution and pressed for inclusion of its main elements: concern about the continuing military buildup and the potential for armed hostilities, support for the OAU mediation

IV - Security Council

efforts, commendation of the efforts of the special envoy, and an urging of both sides to refrain from actions to inflame the situation.

S/Res/1227

February 10

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the recourse to force by Ethiopia and Eritrea; demands an immediate halt to the hostilities, in particular the use of air strikes; demands that Ethiopia and Eritrea resume diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict; stresses that the OAU Framework Agreement remains a viable and sound basis for a peaceful resolution of the conflict; and urges all states to end all sales of arms and munitions to Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The United States was a principal supporter of this resolution, and urged maximum restraint on the part of all who might supply weapons and munitions to the combatants.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1225

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 1999, subject to review if changes are made in the mandate or presence of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force); urges the parties to resume negotiations on confidence-building measures, non-use of force, return of refugees and displaced persons, and economic reconstruction; demands that both sides widen their commitment to the UN-led peace process; underlines the necessity of the parties to achieve a settlement, including on the political status of Abkhazia within Georgia; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to propose a strengthening of the civilian component of UNOMIG; reaffirms the unacceptability of demographic changes resulting from the conflict, and the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in secure conditions; condemns the activities of armed groups, including laying of mines, which impede the work of the humanitarian organizations and delay normalization of the Gali region; welcomes the implementation of measures regarding the security of UNOMIG, and asks the Secretary General to keep UNOMIG's security under constant review; and expresses the intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation of UNOMIG at the end of its current mandate, in light of steps taken by the parties to reach a settlement.

The United States supported the extension of the UNOMIG mandate. It also supported the hiring of new security personnel to enhance the security of UNOMIG and its mobility.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

S/Res/1255

July 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG to January 31, 2000, subject to a review of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; demands that the parties deepen their commitment to the UN-led peace process and to display the will to achieve results in the negotiations; underlines the need for the parties to achieve a political settlement, including on the political status of Abkhazia within Georgia; considers unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections in Abkhazia; expresses continuing concern about the situation of refugees and displaced persons; condemns the ongoing activities of armed groups; reiterates concern about the security of UNOMIG; and asks the Secretary General to keep the security of UNOMIG under constant review.

The United States supported this extension of the mandate of UNOMIG, which monitors the cease-fire established in May 1994 between Georgia and Abkhaz forces. The United States remained disturbed by the stalemate in the negotiations. Security remained a source of concern in the tense and unstable conflict zone. UNOMIG has provided a measure of stability and international scrutiny in the region despite numerous difficulties and security-related restrictions on its mobility.

GUINEA-BISSAU

S/Res/1233

April 6

15(US)-0-0

Commends the parties for steps taken to implement the Abuja Agreement, in particular the establishment of the new government of national unity; commends the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and others for the key role they are playing to bring about national reconciliation and consolidate peace; appeals to states and regional organizations to make financial contributions to the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) to help it carry out its peacekeeping mandate; calls on the parties to agree on a date for holding elections; supports the Secretary General's decision to establish a post-conflict peace-building office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) to provide the political framework and leadership for harmonizing and integrating UN activities in the transition to general and presidential elections and to facilitate implementation of the Abuja Agreement; encourages all UN agencies and others to support UNOGBIS and the Government of Guinea-Bissau to establish a coordinated approach to peace-building; reiterates the need to disarm and encamp ex-belligerent troops, and urges the parties to finish these tasks and create conditions for reunification of the national armed and security forces; and emphasizes the need for urgent demining to pave the way for return of refugees and displaced persons and for resumption of agricultural activities.

IV - Security Council

The United States supported this resolution, and appreciated its recommendations regarding assistance to and funding of peacekeeping and peace-building activities under ECOWAS and the United Nations. The United States urged voluntary contributions to support both ECOMOG and UNOGBIS, and said the UN should keep financing within existing resources, with appropriate off-sets being found within the budget.

HAITI

S/Res/1277

November 30

14(US)-0-1

Decides to continue the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) in order to ensure a phased transition to an International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH), mandated by the General Assembly, by March 15, 2000; and asks the relevant UN agencies to coordinate and expedite the transition from MIPONUH and the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) to MICAH. (Russia, which believed the turmoil in Haiti did not constitute a regional threat, abstained.)

The United States had hoped to have MICAH in place before the MIPONUH mandate expired, but delays, including the need to await results of the UN assessment team, made this continuation necessary. The United States and others sought this continuation to ensure a smooth transition to MICAH, which is expected to be fully operating by March 15, 2000. A sharp break in UN police assistance would have exacerbated tensions and threatened already fragile democratic institutions.

IRAQ

S/Res/1242

May 21

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995) (the oil-for-food program), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11, and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning May 25; decides that paragraph 2 of Resolution 1153 (1998) (specifying a maximum of \$5.256 billion for the 180-day period of the program) shall apply to the new 180-day period; asks the Secretary General to continue to enhance the UN observation process in Iraq to provide assurance that the goods are distributed equitably and are used for authorized purposes; asks the Secretary General to submit to the Council a list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of Resolution 1175 (1998) (export to Iraq of parts and equipment to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the authorized amount of \$5.256 billion); and asks the (sanctions) committee established by Resolution 661 (1990)

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

to report to the Council after 90 days and 180 days on implementation of these arrangements.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution extending the oil-for-food program for six months. With a deep and enduring interest in the welfare of Iraqi citizens living under the regime of Saddam Hussein, the United States took a leading role in shaping the oil-for-food program from its inception, and noted with satisfaction that this largest humanitarian assistance effort in UN history has brought about a significant improvement in living conditions for Iraqi civilians.

S/Res/1266 October 4 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that paragraph 2 of Resolution 1153 (1998)—which established an amount of \$5.256 billion for the oil-for-food program for the 180-day period, and extended by Resolution 1242 (1999) for an additional 180 days beginning May 25, 1999—shall be modified to authorize states to import petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient to produce an additional sum equivalent to the total shortfall of revenues authorized but not generated under Resolutions 1210 (1998) and 1153 (1998), i.e., \$3.04 billion in the 180 days from May 25, 1999.

The United States supported this resolution, which did not lift the cap on Iraqi oil revenue, but instead provided funds to offset the shortfall in revenues during previous phases of the oil-for-food program. This would help the people of Iraq by providing more humanitarian supplies.

S/Res/1275 November 19 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, and 8 of Resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of Resolution 1266 (1999) (the most recent 180-day period of the oil-for-food program) until December 4, 1999.

The United States supported this two-week extension of Phase VI of the oil-for-food program, viewing it as an interim step in the discussion then under way regarding a comprehensive resolution on Iraq.

S/Res/1280 December 3 11(US)-0-3

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the period (of the oil-for-food program) referred to in Resolutions 1242 (1999) and 1266 (1999) until December 11, 1999.

The United States introduced this resolution extending phase VI of the oil-for-food program for an additional seven days, thus postponing again the regu-

IV - Security Council

lar six-month renewal of the program so the Council could focus on and adopt the comprehensive resolution on inspections in and sanctions on Iraq. (China, Malaysia, and Russia abstained on the grounds that the short renewal would lead to serious disruptions in the oil-for-food program. France, for the same reason, did not participate in the vote.)

S/Res/1281

December 10

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995) (the oil-for-food program) shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning December 12; and decides that paragraph 2 of Resolution 1153 (1998) (specifying a maximum of \$5.256 billion for the 180-day period of the program) shall apply to the new period.

The United States introduced this resolution creating a new six-month period of the oil-for-food program (Phase VII). It was largely a simple, technical roll-over, consistent with past phases, designed to ensure that the Council was not distracted by new elements while the “omnibus” resolution on Iraq (concerning renewal of inspections and lifting of sanctions) was being debated.

S/Res/1284

December 17

11(US)-0-4

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish, as a subsidiary body of the Council, the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), which replaces the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) established by Resolution 687 (1991); decides that UNMOVIC will undertake the responsibilities mandated to UNSCOM with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under Resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, that UNMOVIC will establish and operate a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which will implement the plan approved by the Council in Resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues, and that UNMOVIC will identify additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of monitoring and verification; decides that Iraq shall allow UNMOVIC teams immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records, and means of transport that they wish to inspect, as well as to all officials whom UNMOVIC wishes to interview; reaffirms the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in addressing compliance by Iraq with relevant resolutions; asks the Secretary General, in consultation with the Council and subject to Council approval, to appoint an Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, and, in consultation with the Executive Chairman, to appoint suitably qualified experts as a College of Commissioners for UNMOVIC that will meet regularly to review the implementation of this and other relevant resolutions and provide professional advice and guidance to the Executive Chairman; decides that UNMOVIC and the IAEA will each draw up a work program for monitoring,

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

verification, and disarmament tasks; expresses the intention, upon receipt of reports from UNMOVIC and the IAEA that Iraq has cooperated in all respects, including in fulfilling all aspects of these work programs, to suspend, for a period of 120 days renewable by the Council, prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq, and prohibitions against the sale, supply, and delivery to Iraq of civilian commodities and products other than those (arms and related materiel) referred to in paragraph 24 of Resolution 687 (1991) or those (chemical and biological weapons) to which the mechanism established by Resolution 1051 (1996) applies; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council every four months on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, to report every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives seized by Iraq, and to appoint a high-level coordinator for these issues. The resolution also streamlined sanctions committee procedures, including suspending the ceiling placed on Iraqi oil production.

The United States was a chief negotiator and strong supporter of this resolution because it advanced central objectives. It initiated a redoubled UN effort to achieve satisfaction and closure on missing Kuwaitis and stolen Kuwaiti property, including a mandate for the Secretary General to appoint a high-level coordinator on these issues. It contained a range of measures to improve the oil-for-food program, an important humanitarian effort that has brought about a significant improvement in the living conditions of the civilian population in Iraq. And it reaffirmed the need for unimpeded operation of UN arms inspection teams in Iraq. The resolution did not lower the bar on what is required of Iraq in the disarmament area. It provided for temporary suspension of sanctions, with financial and other control measures remaining in place, if Iraq fulfills key disarmament tasks and cooperates in all respects with UNMOVIC and the IAEA for a specified period. It also reiterated the Council's long-standing commitment to lift sanctions when Iraq meets the full range of its obligations. Although the vote was not unanimous, the resolution was adopted with a large majority, and it has the full authority of the Security Council. It was adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and Iraq is obliged to comply with its provisions. Iraq's requirements are clear: cooperate fully with the oil-for-food program, account for missing persons and return stolen Kuwaiti property, allow weapons inspectors to return and reestablish monitoring and verification, and fulfill key remaining disarmament tasks. (China, France, Malaysia, and Russia abstained. They did not claim that Iraq had met its disarmament obligations or its obligations to Kuwait. But they wanted sanctions suspended if Iraq showed cooperation with the inspectors, and they also expressed a desire for greater clarity concerning the preconditions for suspension.)

(THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF) MACEDONIA

Not Adopted February 25 13(US)-1-1

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) for six months, to August 31, 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary General any developments that could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), including monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows.

The United States, which supported a six-month extension of the mandate, regretted the outcome of the vote and stated its intention to work with Council members to find a way to fulfill UNPREDEP's function without disruption. UNPREDEP was playing a critical role in monitoring sensitive border points along FYROM's borders with Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). It was a vital actor in promoting stability in the region. The undemarcated border between FYROM and the FRY was a major potential threat to FYROM's stability. By its presence, UNPREDEP had prevented the spillover of tensions from the FRY, deterred threats, and prevented clashes. (China vetoed the draft resolution, stating that UNPREDEP's mandate had been completed and that there was no need for an extension. China's veto was also viewed in part as a payback for FYROM's recognition of Taiwan. Russia abstained, noting that its amendments strengthening UNPREDEP's role in monitoring the arms embargo against the FRY, which, in its view, should be the main component of UNPREDEP, were not fully reflected in the final text.)

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1223 January 22 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to July 31, 1999; and encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force.

S/Res/1243 May 27 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, to November 30, 1999.

S/Res/1254 July 30 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for six months, to January 31, 2000; condemns all acts of violence against the Force; and encourages further

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

efficiency and savings, provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force.

S/Res/1276 November 24 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, to May 31, 2000.

RWANDA

S/Res/1241 May 19 15(US)-0-0

Endorses the Secretary General's recommendation that Judge Aspegren, once replaced as a member of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, finish the Rutaganda and Musema cases, which he has begun before expiry of his term of office; and takes note of the intention of the Tribunal to finish these cases by January 31, 2000.

SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1220 January 12 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) to March 13, 1999; and takes note of the intention of the Secretary General to reduce the number of military observers in UNOMSIL and to retain in Conakry, Guinea, a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions permit.

While UN personnel had been evacuated from Sierra Leone due to the volatility of the situation there, and could not realistically expect to have an impact on resolving the conflict in the short term, the U.S. Government feared that termination of UNOMSIL could be destabilizing. For this reason, the United States supported renewal of the UNOMSIL mandate, but for a short time, and sought inclusion of the provisions specifying that the military observers were to return only if security conditions permitted.

S/Res/1231 March 11 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL to June 13, 1999; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to reestablish UNOMSIL in Freetown as soon as possible, and to that end to increase the current number of military observers and human rights personnel, and to redeploy the necessary staff to support the relocation to Freetown, subject to the security situation there; expresses grave concern about reports that support is being afforded to the

IV - Security Council

rebels in Sierra Leone, including through the supply of arms and mercenaries, in particular from the territory of Liberia; acknowledges the statement of the Government of Liberia on action it is taking to curtail involvement of Liberian nationals in the fighting in Sierra Leone; reaffirms the obligation of all states to comply with the provisions of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms imposed by Resolution 1171 (1998); expresses support for all efforts, in particular by members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), aimed at peacefully resolving the conflict; and commends the efforts of the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) toward restoration of peace in Sierra Leone.

The United States supported extension of the UNOMSIL mandate, viewed with dismay the crisis in Sierra Leone and the appalling human rights abuses and atrocities there, called for continuing support for the democratically elected government of President Kabbah, and urged vigilance to ensure that sanctions on weapons transfers were respected. The U.S. Government, which has contributed logistical support to ECOMOG, called on other donors to help. The U.S. Government thanked the countries (including Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, and Mali) that contributed troops to ECOMOG, which had restored a semblance of order and security to Freetown following the rebel offensive.

S/Res/1245

June 11

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL to December 13, 1999; welcomes the holding of talks in Lome, Togo, between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives; calls on all concerned to remain committed to the process of negotiation; takes note of the Secretary General's intention to make recommendations to the Council on an expanded UNOMSIL presence in Sierra Leone with a revised mandate and concept of operations in the event of a successful outcome of the negotiations in Lome; and underlines that further eventual deployment of UNOMSIL should be considered taking into account security conditions.

The U.S. Government supported this resolution, which continues its four-point policy of encouraging a negotiated settlement, supporting ECOMOG, discouraging external support to the insurgents, and alleviating the humanitarian crisis. The United States preferred renewal of UNOMSIL for a shorter term, while continuing to monitor the progress in the negotiations in Lome. However, it accepted the longer, six-month renewal with the understanding that the mandate could be reviewed before the six months were completed if progress were made in the peace talks.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

S/Res/1260

August 20

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the signing of the peace agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Lome on July 7, 1999; commends the Secretary General's Special Representative, ECOWAS, and others for facilitating the negotiations; commends ECOMOG for its contribution to restoring security and stability; authorizes expansion of UNOMSIL to up to 210 military observers, with the necessary administrative and medical support; authorizes strengthening of the political, civil affairs, information, human rights, and child protection elements of UNOMSIL; encourages the ongoing consultations among the parties on future peacekeeping arrangements, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to revert to the Council with proposals concerning a new mandate and concept of operations for UNOMSIL; calls on the RUF and all other armed groups to disband and give up their arms; stresses the need to promote peace and reconciliation and foster accountability and respect for human rights; welcomes the provisions in the peace agreement on establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission; calls on all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need and to guarantee the safety of humanitarian personnel; welcomes the commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to give particular attention to rehabilitation of child combatants; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council with recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced UN peacekeeping presence that may be required.

The United States welcomed the Lome agreement. It also commended the contributions made by ECOMOG, the Special Representative of the Secretary General, UNOMSIL, and others to ending the conflict. The United States also supported the establishment of the truth and reconciliation commission.

S/Res/1270

October 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for six months to (A) cooperate with the parties in implementation of the peace agreement, (B) assist in implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration plan, (C) to that end, establish a presence at key locations, (D) ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel, (E) monitor adherence to the cease-fire agreement, (F) encourage the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms, (G) facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, (H) support the operations of UN civilian officials, and (I) provide support to the elections; decides that the military component of UNAMSIL shall comprise a maximum of 6,000 military personnel, including 260 military observers; decides that UNAMSIL will take over the substantive civilian and military components and functions of UNOMSIL as well as its assets, and decides that the mandate of UNOMSIL shall terminate on establishment of UNAMSIL; commends the readiness of ECOMOG to continue to provide security for the areas where it is currently located, to provide protection for the

IV - Security Council

Government of Sierra Leone, to conduct other operations in accordance with its mandate to ensure implementation of the peace agreement, and to initiate and proceed with disarmament and demobilization in cooperation with UNAMSIL; ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN Charter: decides that in the discharge of its mandate, UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence; stresses the urgent need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone, and underlines in this context the key role of the truth and reconciliation commission, the human rights commission, and the commission for the consolidation of peace; urges all parties to ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons are protected and are enabled to return voluntarily and in safety to their homes; stresses the urgent need for substantial additional resources to finance the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration process; stresses also the need for sustained and generous assistance for the longer-term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery, and development; and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to expedite the formation of professional and accountable national police and armed forces.

The United States, in its commitment to working with Africans to make African peacekeeping work, strongly supported this resolution and its establishment of UNAMSIL. The United States helped broker the cease-fire and facilitate the peace process, provided more than \$100 million to meet humanitarian needs resulting from the war, and provided \$15.6 million in logistical and other non-lethal support to ECOMOG for its role in implementing the peace agreement. The United States supported the Lome peace agreement, but was concerned about its provisions for amnesty. The United States, in its commitment to justice and accountability, worked to help the Government of Sierra Leone establish the truth and reconciliation commission and the human rights commission as called for by the agreement, and supported an international fact-finding commission to assist these two commissions.

TAJIKISTAN

S/Res/1240

May 15

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for six months, to November 15, 1999; and calls on the parties to accelerate implementation of the General Agreement and create conditions for holding of a constitutional referendum and presidential and parliamentary elections.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

The United States supported this six-month extension of the mandate of UNMOT. It remains U.S. policy to support continuation of UNMOT, provided the 1994 cease-fire agreement remains in force and the parties remain committed to an effective cease-fire and to continued implementation of the General Agreement of June 27, 1997.

S/Res/1274

November 12

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT for six months, to May 15, 2000; welcomes the signing on November 5 by the President of Tajikistan and the Chairman of the Commission on National Reconciliation (CNR) of a protocol on political guarantees during preparation for and holding of parliamentary elections; acknowledges the holding of presidential elections on November 6 as an important step toward durable peace; reiterates the importance of UN involvement, in close cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in preparing for and monitoring parliamentary elections; welcomes the continued contribution made by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Peacekeeping Forces in assisting the parties in implementing the General Agreement on peace; and requests that the Secretary General report to the Council on implementation of this resolution and on the future UN role in assisting Tajikistan on the path of peace, reconciliation, and democratic development after the mandate of UNMOT is concluded.

The United States supported this extension of the mandate of UNMOT. The parties had made significant progress toward implementation of their peace agreement during the previous six-month mandate: the ban on opposition political parties was lifted, a referendum on constitutional changes was held, and an agreement on conduct of the planned parliamentary elections was reached. The agreement on conduct of the parliamentary elections—designed to ensure that all candidates and parties are registered under fair and equitable conditions and are able to campaign freely and have access to the media—helped to alleviate U.S. concerns about how the presidential elections of November 6 had been conducted. The United States envisioned this as the final extension of UNMOT, and would assess the need for a continued UN presence in Tajikistan after the parliamentary elections were held.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1224

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to February 11, 1999; and asks the Secretary General to keep the Council informed about developments in implementation

IV - Security Council

of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and about the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

The United States believed this short extension of the mandate was sufficient to allow for consultations on next steps.

S/Res/1228

February 11

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to March 31, 1999, to allow for consultations on identification, appeals, and repatriation planning, as well as on the implementation calendar, without undermining the Secretary General's proposed package for prompt resumption of voter identification and initiation of the appeals process; asks both parties to enable the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to carry out preparatory work for repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote; asks the Secretary General to report to the Council by March 22 on implementation of this resolution; and supports the Secretary General's intention to ask his personal envoy (former U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker) to reassess the viability of the mandate of MINURSO should the prospects of putting the package of measures into effect remain elusive when the Secretary General submits his report.

The United States supported the short period of renewal of the mandate, given the fluidity of the situation, and supported the view that the next renewal period should include a review of the process itself.

S/Res/1232

March 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to April 30, 1999, to allow for an understanding to be reached on modalities for implementation of the identification and appeals protocols, including a revised implementation schedule; asks both parties to move ahead with discussions to reach an agreement on the refugee repatriation protocol so that the work needed to prepare for repatriation of refugees may begin; and welcomes the signature, by the Government of Morocco and the MINURSO force commander, of the agreement on mines and unexploded ordnance, and urges the Polisario Front to engage in a similar effort.

The United States supported this short, one-month renewal of the MINURSO mandate, believing such short mandates to be appropriate until there is clear indication that the parties would pursue the political process to completion. U.S. patience is wearing thin, and continued U.S. funding for MINURSO in the absence of genuine progress toward a final referendum or a negotiated settlement is very doubtful.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

S/Res/1235 April 30 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to May 14, 1999; and asks the Secretary General to keep the Council informed of significant developments in implementation of the Settlement Plan and on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

The U.S. Government supported this extension of the mandate for only two weeks, stressing that performance benchmarks must be determined before resources could be sent back to work on the identification process and that there first had to be firm commitments by the parties to the protocol package.

S/Res/1238 May 14 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until September 14, 1999; supports the proposed increase in staff of the Identification Commission from 25 to 30 members; asks the Secretary General to report every 45 days on significant developments in implementation of the Settlement Plan; asks the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to recommend confidence-building measures; and asks the Secretary General to submit a revised timetable and the financial implications for holding the referendum for self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara.

The United States again supported only a short renewal of the MINURSO mandate, and called for the institutionalization of the UNHCR's presence in the region.

S/Res/1263 September 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to December 14, 1999, in order to complete the identification of voters, to implement confidence-building measures, and to conclude all outstanding agreements needed to implement the Settlement Plan, and to continue with the appeals process; and asks the Secretary General to submit to the Council an assessment of the appeals process, staffing requirements, and preparations for repatriation of refugees and the start of the transitional period.

The United States agreed with the three-month renewal of MINURSO in order to continue with voter identification and appeals, and to start implementing confidence-building measures. Because of a lack of significant progress, no expansion of MINURSO's mandate nor increase in its staff was warranted.

S/Res/1282 December 14 14(US)-0-1

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to February 29, 2000, in order to complete the identification of voters, issue a second provisional voters

IV - Security Council

list, and initiate appeals for several tribal groupings; takes note of the concern that the problems posed by the number of candidates who have exercised their right of appeal and the opposing positions taken by the parties on the issue of admissibility seem to allow little possibility of holding the referendum before 2002 or even beyond, and supports continued consultations with the parties on these issues; and notes the assessment by the Secretary General that difficulties may be encountered in reconciling the opposing views, and asks the Secretary General to report before the end of the present mandate on prospects for progress in implementing the Settlement Plan.

The United States, as coordinator of the “Friends of the Western Sahara” group (United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and Spain) that drafted this resolution, introduced it to the Council. Unlike previous resolutions extending the MINURSO mandate, this one encountered opposition from Namibia, which abstained. Namibia expressed its concern that the appeals process was being turned into a new identification round.

YUGOSLAVIA

Not Adopted

March 26

3-12(US)-0

Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the UN Charter: demands an immediate cessation of the use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and urgent resumption of negotiations.

This resolution, sponsored by Russia, Belarus, and India, did not receive enough affirmative votes to be adopted. The United States opposed the resolution, believing its adoption would encourage the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) to continue or even intensify military repression of the civilian population of Kosovo, and would damage prospects for a negotiated settlement. The FRY chose the path of war by rejecting a peace settlement and escalating its assault on the people of Kosovo, in violation of Security Council resolutions. FRY forces attacked innocent Kosovars, burning and looting, and forcing people to leave their homes. Large refugee flows out of Kosovo into neighboring countries could have a serious and destabilizing effect. These developments justified military action to limit the FRY’s ability to threaten and harm innocent civilians in Kosovo. To achieve peace, the FRY should take the steps laid out in Security Council Resolutions 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998). (Russia, China, and Namibia voted for the resolution. Russia said NATO’s “unilateral use of force” was illegal under international law, and said NATO action would destabilize the Balkans and Europe, undermining the international system and the primacy of the UN Charter. China, describing the question of Kosovo as an internal matter, said NATO action was a “blatant violation” of the UN Charter and international law. Namibia said the Security

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

Council should be involved in decisions requiring the use of force, and called for immediate cessation of NATO action.)

S/Res/1239

May 14

13(US)-0-2

Commends efforts taken to provide relief assistance to Kosovo refugees; invites the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other international relief organizations to extend relief assistance to the internally displaced persons in Kosovo and other parts of the FRY; calls for access for UN and other humanitarian personnel operating in Kosovo and other parts of the FRY; reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety; and emphasizes that the humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate in the absence of a political solution. (China and Russia abstained.)

The United States supported this resolution, noting that Slobodan Milosevic was responsible for the humanitarian crisis. His campaign of ethnic cleansing, of burning villages, of executing men, women, and children, and of rape and intimidation caused hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes. The crisis can be resolved if the FRY meets NATO conditions, which include stopping the ethnic cleansing and permitting the return of refugees. The FRY must choose integration, not destruction. (China abstained because the resolution did not call for immediate cessation of all military action, and because reference in the resolution to the Group of 8 principles for political settlement prejudged the settlement. Russia, too, abstained because the resolution did not call for an immediate halt to military action. Russia blamed NATO for the humanitarian crisis.)

S/Res/1244

June 10

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that a political solution to the crisis in Kosovo shall be based on the principles in Annexes 1 and 2 of this resolution; welcomes the acceptance of these principles by the FRY; demands that the FRY end the violence and repression in Kosovo, and withdraw from Kosovo all military, police, and paramilitary forces; confirms that after the withdrawal an agreed number of FRY military and police personnel will be permitted to return to Kosovo to perform functions in accordance with Annex 2; decides on the deployment in Kosovo, under UN auspices, of international civil and security presences; asks the Secretary General to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council, a special representative to control the implementation of the international civil presence, and to coordinate closely with the international security presence; authorizes member states and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo with all necessary means to fulfill its responsibilities, which include: (a) deterring renewed hostilities, maintaining a cease-fire, and ensuring the withdrawal of FRY forces from Kosovo, (b) demilitarizing the Kosovo Libera-

IV - Security Council

tion Army (KLA), (c) establishing a secure environment in which refugees and displaced persons can return home in safety, the international civil presence can operate, a transitional administration can be established, and humanitarian aid can be delivered, (d) ensuring public safety and order until the international civil presence can take this responsibility, (e) supervising demining until the international civil presence can do so, (f) supporting and coordinating with the work of the international civil presence, (g) conducting border monitoring duties, and (h) ensuring the protection and freedom of movement of itself, the international civil presence, and other international organizations; authorizes the Secretary General, with the assistance of relevant international organizations, to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo in order to provide an interim administration under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the FRY, and which will provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions; decides that the main responsibilities of the international civil presence will include: (a) promoting substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, (b) performing basic civilian administrative functions, (c) organizing and overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government pending a political settlement, including the holding of elections, (d) transferring its administrative responsibilities as these institutions are established, (e) facilitating a political process designed to determine Kosovo's future status, (f) overseeing the transfer of authority from Kosovo's provisional institutions to institutions established under a political settlement, (g) supporting the reconstruction of key infrastructure and other economic reconstruction, (h) supporting humanitarian and disaster relief aid, (i) maintaining civil law and order, including establishing local police forces and, meanwhile, through deployment of international police personnel to serve in Kosovo, (j) protecting and promoting human rights, and (k) assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo; emphasizes the need for coordinated humanitarian relief operations, and for the FRY to allow unimpeded access by aid organizations; demands full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; demands that the KLA and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups end all offensive actions and comply with the requirements for demilitarization; welcomes the work in hand in the European Union and other international organizations to develop a comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the region affected by the Kosovo crisis, including implementation of a stability pact for South Eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further the promotion of democracy, prosperity, stability, and regional cooperation; decides that the international civil and security presences are established for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise; and asks the Secretary General to report regularly to the Council, the first report to be submitted within 30 days. (China abstained, citing lack of mention of NATO's bombing damage to civilian targets and infra-

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

structure, and the failure to impose necessary restrictions on invoking Chapter VII of the UN Charter.)

The United States strongly supported this resolution, calling it a historic step by the Council in reversing the terror, brutality, and ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. The resolution laid out a concrete plan for ending the humanitarian tragedy and building a better future. It addressed all the key objectives set out by NATO: ending the violence, withdrawal of FRY forces, stationing of an international security presence with substantial NATO participation and unified command and control, return of refugees and displaced persons, access of humanitarian aid organizations to the refugees, and assurance by the FRY of its willingness to engage in a political process to establish an interim political framework providing for substantial self-government for Kosovo. The United States welcomed the restatement in the resolution of the authority and jurisdiction of the war crimes tribunal. It pledged to work to ensure that the people of Kosovo are given meaningful self-government, and to help fulfill the vision of a region at peace. The United States called on the people of Serbia to abandon violence, repression, and ethnic hatred, and to work toward integration into the community of nations dedicated to the principles of international law, with a government that would lead the country toward democracy and integration into the Euro-Atlantic community.

OTHER ACTIONS

S/Res/1259

August 11

15(US)-0-0

Appoints Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda with effect from the date of Mrs. Arbour's resignation.

S/Res/1261

August 25

15(US)-0-0

Expresses grave concern about the harmful impact of armed conflict on children; strongly condemns the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, and attacks on places that usually have a significant presence of children such as schools and hospitals, and calls on all parties to put an end to such practices; urges parties to armed conflicts to take into account the protection, welfare, and rights of children during peace negotiations, to minimize the harm suffered by children, to take special measures to protect children, and to ensure unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of humanitarian assistance to children affected by armed conflict; and urges states and all relevant parts of the UN system to intensify efforts to ensure an end to

IV - Security Council

recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, in violation of international law.

The United States—mindful of the horrendous impact of conflicts on children, both in terms of their scale and their lasting effects—strongly supported this resolution. The resolution follows on the progress made with the adoption of the Convention on the Prohibition and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor adopted by the International Labor Organization, and will provide momentum for continued work later in 1999 on the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The United States places the highest priority on assisting young children who are forced to take up arms. The United States works closely with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Children's Fund to rehabilitate children through counseling, reconciliation, education, and vocational training, to readjust and reintegrate into civilian society. The United States strenuously condemns the use of children in armed conflict in a manner that violates international law.

S/Res/1265

September 17

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the deliberate targeting of civilians in situations of armed conflict; underlines the importance of safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflict; condemns attacks on UN personnel; expresses willingness to respond to situations of armed conflict where civilians are being targeted or humanitarian assistance to civilians is being deliberately obstructed, including through the consideration of appropriate measures at the Council's disposal in accordance with the UN Charter; expresses support for inclusion, in peace agreements and mandates of UN peacekeeping missions, of measures for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants, with special attention to child soldiers; asks the Secretary General to ensure that UN personnel involved in peace-making, peacekeeping, and peace-building have appropriate training in international humanitarian law, including child and gender-related provisions; underlines the importance of civilian police in ensuring the safety of civilians; recalls the provisions of conventions on anti-personnel landmines and excessively injurious and indiscriminate weapons, and notes the beneficial effect that their implementation will have on the safety of civilians; reiterates grave concern about the harmful impact of armed conflict on children; encourages continued UN consultation with the Red Cross and other relevant organizations; and urges the Secretary General to take concrete actions to enhance UN capacity to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

The United States—recognizing the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and children—strongly supported adoption of this resolution. The U.S. Representative enunciated four principles regarding protection of civilians in conflict. First, all states must comply with obligations under international law. Second, the international community needs to assist and pro-

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

tect civilian populations. Third, the unimpeded and safe access of UN and other humanitarian personnel must be guaranteed. And, fourth, those who commit grave offenses under international humanitarian law should be brought to justice. The United States supported strengthening UN capacity to deploy military and civilian police more rapidly. The United States also supports the use of sanctions and embargoes to deter and contain violators.

S/Res/1269

October 19

15(US)-0-0

Condemns all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, in all their forms, wherever and by whomever committed; calls on states to implement international anti-terrorist conventions, and encourages speedy adoption of the pending conventions; and calls on states to cooperate with each other to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, to prevent preparation and financing of any acts of terrorism, to deny safe haven to those who plan or commit terrorist acts, to ensure that persons granted asylum have not participated in terrorist acts, and to cooperate on administrative and judicial matters in order to prevent the commission of terrorist acts.

The United States—emphasizing that terrorism is a criminal activity regardless of circumstances or reasons—strongly supported this resolution.

S/Res/1278

November 30

Adopted Without Vote

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Stephen Schwebel (from the United States), following his resignation effective February 29, 2000, shall take place on March 2, 2000.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 67 resolutions introduced in 1999. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are indicated by number in parentheses. China vetoed one resolution, on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A resolution on Kosovo received only three affirmative votes, and so was not adopted; the United States and 11 others voted No. No other negative votes were cast. Of the 65 resolutions adopted, 55 were by unanimous vote and 3 without a vote (by acclamation). The United States voted for all seven resolutions not adopted unanimously. There were 14 abstentions on the 67 resolutions introduced: 5 by China (2 on Iraq, 2 on Kosovo, and 1 on admission of Nauru as a new UN member); 5 by Russia (2 on Iraq, 1 each on Kosovo and Haiti, and 1 on the Macedonia resolution vetoed by China); 2 by Malaysia (on Iraq); 1 by France (on Iraq); and 1 by Namibia (on Western Sahara). France did not participate in the vote on Resolution 1280 on Iraq.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	66	1*	0
Argentina	66	1*	0
Bahrain	66	1*	0
Brazil	66	1*	0
Canada	66	1*	0
China	61	1**	5 (1239, 1244, 1249, 1280, 1284)
France	64	1*	1 (1284)
Gabon	66	1*	0
Gambia	66	1*	0
Malaysia	64	1*	2 (1280, 1284)
Namibia	66	0	1 (1282)
Netherlands	66	1*	0
Russia	62	0	5 (**, 1239, 1277, 1280, 1284)
Slovenia	66	1*	0
United Kingdom	66	1*	0

* On Kosovo, March 26: not adopted.

** On TFYR Macedonia, February 25: veto by China; Russia abstained.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1999

In the following table, Security Council votes are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes for the General Assembly in this report, and voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Council members are ranked by coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes, and alphabetically when the number of votes is the same. Because abstentions reduce the number of identical votes, they lower the rank order of those countries that abstain. Note, in particular, the lower position of France and Malaysia in rank order despite their 100% scores. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Argentina	67	0	0	100%
Bahrain	67	0	0	100%
Brazil	67	0	0	100%
Canada	67	0	0	100%
Gabon	67	0	0	100%
Gambia	67	0	0	100%
Netherlands	67	0	0	100%
Slovenia	67	0	0	100%
United Kingdom	67	0	0	100%
France	65	0	1	100%
Malaysia	65	0	2	100%
Namibia	65	1	1	98.5%
Russia	61	1	5	98.4%
China	60	2	5	96.8%
Average	65.6	0.3	1.0	99.5%